

REMARKS

Status of Claims

This Amendment to filed to respond all issues raised in the final Office Action dated July 8, 2003. At this time, Claims 1-16, 18-27, 29-33, 35-53, and 55-59 are pending in the application.

Objection to Specification

On Page 2, Item 2 of the Office Action, the Specification was found objectionable due to informalities introduced by use of "activatable." By the present Amendment, all occurrences of "activatable" have been changed to activated. Accordingly, it is submitted that the Specification has been amended as necessary to overcome the objection to same. Withdrawal of the objection is requested.

Rejection under 35 U.S.C. §112, First Paragraph

On Page 2-3, Items 3-4, Claim 26 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, First Paragraph for reciting that the scanner transmits document data to a server. By the present Amendment, Claim 26 has been amended to specify that the scanner transmits the document data to the client device, which receives and transmits such data to a server. It is submitted that such features are fully supported by the specification (for example, the Summary of the Invention; Steps S9-S11 of Fig. 5B and Steps S22-S24 of Fig. 5C and corresponding description on pages 14-15 of the specification). Accordingly, it is submitted that Claim 26 has been amended as necessary to overcome the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §112, First Paragraph. Withdrawal of the rejection is requested.

Rejection under 35 U.S.C. §112, Second Paragraph

On Page 3, Items 5-7 of the Office Action, Claim 20 was rejected due to the lack of antecedent basis for "the server." By the present Amendment, Claim 20 has been amended to correct this error. Withdrawal of the rejection is requested.

Rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) On Pages 3-13, Items 8-13 of the Office Action, Claims 1-16, 18-27, 29-33, 35-53, and 55-59 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) based on "LEADTOOLS" by Lead Technologies, Inc. The rejection is respectfully traversed on several grounds indicated below.

A. The LEADTOOLS Toolkit Information does not Comply with the Federal Rules of Evidence

Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection on the basis that the LEADTOOLS information is inadmissible as evidence. Specifically, the LEADTOOLS information is hearsay under Rule 802, Federal Rules of Evidence (FRE), and qualifies for no exception to the general rule that hearsay is inadmissible. In addition, the rejection is further traversed on the basis that the LEADTOOLS information lacks identification and authentication under Rule 901, FRE. The LEADTOOLS information is an out-of-court statement made without benefit of anyone under oath to explain what it is, how it was compiled, when and by whom it was compiled, whether it is what it is asserted to be, namely, "prior art" to the subject application, i.e., whether it constitutes a "publication" or "offer of sale" under the Patent Laws, etc. Accordingly, the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) is respectfully traversed because the LEADTOOLS information fails to comply with the FRE.

B. No *Prima Facie* Case of Obviousness under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) has been Established

The Examiner has the burden of establishing a *prima facie* case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. §103(a). *In re Oetiker*, 977 F.2d 1443, 1445, 24 U.S.P.Q.2d 1443, 1444 (Fed. Cir. 1992); *In re Piasecki*, 745 F.2d 1468, 1472, 223 U.S.P.Q. 785, 788 (Fed. Cir. 1984). Only if the Examiner satisfies this initial burden does the burden of coming forward with evidence shift to the Applicant. *Id.* The Examiner can satisfy this burden by showing some objective teaching in the prior art or knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art suggests the claimed subject matter. *In re Fine*, 87 F.2d 1071, 1074, 5 U.S.P.Q.2d 1596, 1598 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

Even assuming for the sake of argument that the Office Action is correct regarding the disclosures of the "Scanning", "Display", Internet/Intranet Imaging", "Database Imaging", and "LEADTOOLS Imaging Common Dialogs" sections of the LEADTOOLS toolkit information (to the contrary, Applicant asserts below that the Office Action is not correct in these assertions), there is no evidence that anyone ever combined these features to produce a web application that includes scanning, indexing, and/or uploading capabilities, all from within a browser. According to the LEADTOOLS information, "LEADTOOLS contains more than 600 functions, properties and methods, in 16 imaging categories." The LEADTOOLS toolkit information mentions

“scanning,” “color conversion,” “display,” “special effects,” “annotations,” “image processing,” “compression,” “image format import/export filters,” “internet/intranet imaging,” “database imaging,” “imaging common dialogs,” “printing,” “OCR,” “screen capture,” “multimedia,” and “medical imaging” features. There is no motivation or suggestion that would have lead a person of ordinary skill in the art to select certain of these features, then combine them as done in the Office Action in an effort to obtain the claimed invention. This is impermissible use of hindsight reasoning, in effect using Applicant’s own teachings against the Applicant. Accordingly, the Office Action has not established a *prima facie* case of obviousness, and the rejection of Claims 1-16, 18-27, 29-33, 35-53, and 55-59 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) is respectfully traversed for this reason.

Furthermore, the LEADTOOLS toolkit information “teaches away” from the claimed invention. In the Scanning section, the LEADTOOLS toolkit information states “With LEADTOOLS, *your application* can acquire images from TWAIN compliant devices...” This statement clearly implies that “your application” is not a web browser, but rather is an application developed by the user with the LEADTOOLS toolkit. Accordingly, not only does the LEADTOOLS toolkit information fail to disclose scanning, indexing, and/or uploading capabilities, all from within a browser, as recited in Claims 1-16, 18-27, 29-33, 35-53, and 55-59, it also teaches away from such features. Thus, the rejection of Claims 1-16, 18-27, 29-33, 35-53, and 55-59 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) based on the LEADTOOLS toolkit information is respectfully traversed for this additional reason.

C. Claims 1-16, 18-27, 29-33, 35-53, and 55-59 are Patentable over the Prior Art

The LEADTOOLS toolkit information fails to disclose a web application that includes scanning, indexing, and/or uploading capabilities, *all from within a browser*. More specifically, Claim 1 recites “...generating a display based on a hypertext mark-up language (HTML) document using a web browser of a user interface of a client device, the display including a document display portion, and index field portion, and a control portion...”; Claims 9 and 27 recite “...generating a start scan signal using a control element defined by a hypertext mark-up language (HTML) document displayed by a web browser of a user interface of a client device...”; Claim 41 recites “...the processor operating under a predetermined control program stored in the memory to generate a display based on a hypertext mark-up language (HTML)

document on the display unit, the display generated by the HTML document including a document display portion, an index field portion, and a control portion”; Claim 50 recites “...the client device having a user interface capable of generating a display by execution of an hypertext mark-up language (HTML) document by the client device, the display including a document display portion, an index field portion, and a control portion...”; and Claim 55 recites “...the client device receiving the document data from the scanner and generating a display of the document data in the browser thereof”; and Claim 57 recites “...generating a display including a view of a scanned document with a browser of a client device based on document data derived from a scan of a document.” None of these features are disclosed in the LEADTOOLS toolkit information. Accordingly, it is submitted that Claims 1-16, 18-27, 29-33, 35-53, and 55-59 are patentable over the prior art.

More specifically, Claim 1 recites:

...generating a display based on a hypertext mark-up language (HTML) document using a web browser of a user interface of a client device, the display including a document display portion, and index field portion, and a control portion, the document display portion including a display of document data, the index field portion permitting index data to be input to the user interface in association with the document data, and the control portion including at least one control element for generating a start scan signal to initiate scanning of a document with a scanner to generate the document data and a send data signal to transmit the document data with the index data displayed by the web browser from the client device to a server...

The LEADTOOLS toolkit information fails to disclose generating any display based on an HTML document using a web browser, in which the display defines a document display portion, index field portion, and a control portion, all within the web browser. The Office Action relies upon the “Scanning,” “Display,” “Internet/Intranet Imaging,” “Database Imaging,” and “LEADTOOLS Imaging Common Dialogs” sections of the LEADTOOLS toolkit information. As conceded in the Office Action, the LEADTOOLS toolkit information fails to disclose “...at least one control element for generating a start scan signal to initiate scanning of a document

with a scanner to generate the document data and a send data signal to transmit the document data with the index data displayed by the web browser from the client device to a server” as recited in Claim 1. The Office Action alleges that the “start scan signal” and the “send data signal” are disclosed in the LEADTOOLS toolkit information, and appears to rely upon the “LEADTOOLS Imaging Common Dialogs” section to somehow relate these signals to an undisclosed control element in the absence of any teaching or suggestion, other than Applicant’s disclosure, as to how this could be done. To the contrary, there is no disclosure of any “start scan signal” or “send data signal” in the LEADTOOLS toolkit information. More specifically, the LEADTOOLS imaging common dialogs section mentions use of dialog boxes to gather input from end-users for parameters to be used in “your application” (thus, not a web browser). It does not mention a “start scan signal” or “send data signal,” let alone generated by a control element defined in a display within a web browser. Although it does discuss image acquisition, the “Scanning” section of the LEADTOOLS toolkit information fails to mention anything regarding control of a scanner, let alone using a control element defined on a display within a browser to control a scanner. The “Display” section in the LEADTOOLS toolkit information states that images can be “scaled, zoomed, or scrolled when displayed” but none of this can be done with a control element defined in a display within a web browser. The “Annotations” section references “annotations (document markup) that can be added to a document, grayscale or color image.” It also mentions that annotation objects can be hyperlinked to open WebPages, run a specified application, or fire a user-defined event. However, it does not mention any index field portion for inputting index data into a display within a web browser. Moreover, “index data” is defined in this application as “a document name or identification number, an index path indicating a subdirectory to which the scanned document is to be stored in a server upon upload, or text explaining the nature of the document or matter or transaction to which the document relates.” None of these things are mentioned in the “Annotations” section of the LEADTOOLS toolkit information. The “Internet/Intranet Imaging” feature of the LEADTOOLS toolkit information states that the ActiveX plug-in includes features which allow images and annotation files to be read from any URL. However, the LEADTOOLS toolkit fails to disclose the opposite flow, that is, uploading annotated images files from a client device to a remote server via the Internet, let alone one in which the sizing, scale, adjustment, scan mode (multi- or single-scan),

indexing, uploading and other functions are controlled from within a web browser. The "Database Imaging" section relates to storing and/or retrieving an image to/from a database, which is not relevant to Claim 1. The above detailed analysis of the LEADTOOLS toolkit information reveals its many deficiencies and its failure to disclose the features of Claim 1. The ability to control the functions of scanning, indexing, and uploading documents from within a web browser greatly simplifies work of "coders," for example, who must scan, index, and upload scanned documents to remote servers in the coding process. The fact that the control of the scanner, indexing of the scanned document, and upload to a server, can all be done within the browser is a great benefit to enhancing speed and efficiency in the coding process. Thus, it is submitted that Claim 1 would not have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, and thus is patentable over the prior art.

Claims 2-8 depend, directly or indirectly, from Claim 1 and include all limitations of that Claim plus additional limitations that are not disclosed in the prior art. For example, Claim 2 states that "a control element used to alternately generate the start scan signal and the send data signal with respective successive activations of the control element." The "Display" section in the LEADTOOLS toolkit information states that images can be "scaled, zoomed, or scrolled when displayed" but none of this can be done with a control element defined in a display within a web browser. As mentioned in previous Amendments, this feature enables a coder to rapidly index and upload documents without having to move an input device such as a mouse to control the scanner to scan a document, then upload the scanned document to a server. This feature thus saves significant time and streamlines the coding process. Claims 3-8 are directed to adjusting the scale of a scanned document, or selecting one of a plurality of scanned documents, using a control element defined in a display within a web browser. The prior art fails to disclose these features, which greatly simplify and speed the operations of coders, for example. Thus, for this reason as well as those stated above with respect to Claim 1, Claims 2-8 would not have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, and thus are patentable over the prior art.

Claim 9 recites "...generating a start scan signal using a control element defined by a hypertext mark-up language (HTML) document displayed by a web browser of a user interface of a client device..." As explained above, the LEADTOOLS toolkit information fails to disclose generating a start scan signal within an HTML document displayed by a web browser. Contrary

to statements in the Office Action, the LEADTOOLS toolkit information fails to disclose generating a start scan signal within a web browser in the "Internet/Intranet Imaging" section, nor does it disclose any interface that uses any of the functions of LEADTOOLS within a web browser. The "LEADTOOLS Imaging Common Dialogs" section mentions use of dialog boxes to solicit parameters from a user using "your application" (presumably developed with the toolkit), not a web browser, for use in LEADTOOLS functions. In addition, Claim 9 recites "...at the client device, converting the start scan signal into a form compatible with a scanner..." Necessarily, the LEADTOOLS toolkit information fails to disclose this feature, since it does not disclose generating a start scan signal to control a scanner, but merely addresses "image acquisition." Furthermore, Claim 9 recites "transmitting the converted start scan signal from the client device to the scanner," "receiving the converted start scan signal at the scanner," and "scanning a document with the scanner to generate document data," none of which are disclosed in the LEADTOOLS toolkit information. These features of the claimed invention make it possible for a coder, for example, to control a scanner from within a browser, greatly facilitating coding operations. Accordingly, Claim 9 would not have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, and thus is patentable over the prior art.

Claims 10-16 and 18-26 depend from Claim 9 and include all of the limitations of that Claim plus additional limitations that are not taught or even suggested by the prior art. For example, Claim 10 recites "...depressing and releasing a control element of the user interface of the client device using a mouse." This depressing and releasing a control element defined within a web browser to control a scanner is not disclosed in the LEADTOOLS toolkit information, and to the extent that the taking of Official Notice contradicts same, Applicant respectfully traverses it. Regarding Claim 11 recites "transmitting the document data from the scanner to the client device," "receiving the document data at the client device," "at the client device, converting the document data into a form that can be displayed within the web browser of the client device," and "generating a display including the scanned document on the web browser of the client device, based on the document data..." The LEADTOOLS toolkit information fails to disclose these steps since it is a development toolkit, and there is no evidence it was ever used to produce an application to perform these functions. Moreover, Claim 11 recites "converting the document data into a form that can be displayed within the web browser of a client device," and

“generating a display including the scanned document on the web browser of the client device.” The LEADTOOLS toolkit information does not even mention a browser. The Scanning section mentions “image acquisition,” but no control of a scanner, let alone from a control element within a browser. The Display section references various forms of image manipulation, totally unrelated to a browser. The Internet/Intranet Imaging section states that the ActiveX plug-in includes features which allow images and annotation files to be read from any URL. Yet it does not mention generating a display of a scanned document within a web browser, as recited in Claim 11. The LEADTOOLS toolkit information fails to disclose adjusting an image displayed within a web browser, as recited in Claims 12-16 as amended. It further fails to disclose “...generating a multiscan mode signal at a user interface of the client device...” as recited in Claim 18 as amended. Although the LEADTOOLS toolkit information mentions single or multiple page image acquisition using a scanner, it does not mention actual generation of a signal to control the scanning operations of the scanner, but merely “image acquisition” which may involve multiple pages. Claim 19 recites “generating a selection signal using a control element defined within the HTML document displayed by the web browser at the client device indicating at least one of the first, last, next and previous scanned documents for display,” and “displaying the document data for one of the scanned documents, based on the selection signal...” The LEADTOOLS toolkit information fails to disclose these steps of the claimed invention, and is wholly incapable of being used to produce a browser with a control element permitting multipage scan, and any taking of Office Notice to the contrary is respectfully traversed. Claim 20 recites “inputting predetermined index data into an index field defined by the HTML document displayed by the web browser of the user interface of the client device,” “generating a send data signal using the control element defined by the HTML document displayed by the web browser of the user interface of the client device,” “transmitting the document data and index data from the client device to a server over an internetwork in response to the send data signal,” “receiving the document data and index data at the server,” and “storing the document data in association with the index data in a database of a data storage unit.” The Annotation feature of the LEADTOOLS toolkit information does mention adding an annotation or document markup can be added to a document or image, and also use of an object that is hyperlinked to open a web page, run an application, or fire a user-defined event. However, the LEADTOOLS toolkit

information wholly fails to disclose inputting index data into an HTML document displayed by a web browser, generating a send data signal using the control element defined in the HTML document, transmitting the document data and index data from the client device to a server (actually, the LEADTOOLS toolkit information discloses exactly the opposite flow from a URL into the developer-defined application), receiving the document data and index data at a server (altogether not disclosed in LEADTOOLS toolkit information), and storing the document data and index data in a database of a data storage unit (LEADTOOLS toolkit information fails to disclose storing document data and index data, particularly not after upload from the client device to the server). Accordingly, Claim 20 is patentable over the prior art. The LEADTOOLS toolkit information fails to disclose any index data input by a user into an HTML document displayed on the web browser of a client device, and received at the server, which has identification data to identify the document, as recited in Claim 21. Hence, the LEADTOOLS toolkit information necessarily also fails to disclose that “document data and the index data are transmitted between the server and client device in hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP)” as recited in Claim 22. Claim 23 recites that “the start scan signal and the send data signal are input by a user via a common control element defined in the HTML document displayed by the web browser that toggles between a first scan mode for the performance of said step (a) and a second send mode for the performance of said step (l).” The LEADTOOLS toolkit information fails to disclose this feature of the claimed invention, which greatly simplifies the work of a coder, for example. Moreover, Claim 24 recites that “...the start scan signal is input by a user via a first control element defined in the HTML document displayed by the web browser for a first scan mode in the performance of said step (a) and the send data signal is input by a user via a second control element in the performance of said step (l).” The LEADTOOLS toolkit information discloses no such control elements. Claim 25 recites “transmitting the document data from the client device to a server.” The LEADTOOLS application discloses exactly the opposite flow by downloading a bitmap or annotated image file from a URL – no mention is made of uploading in the opposite direction. Claim 26 as amended recites “transmitting the document data from the scanner to the client device,” “receiving the document data at the client device,” and “transmitting the document data from the client device to a server.” Again, the LEADTOOLS toolkit information does not disclose uploading document data from a client device to a server.

Accordingly, for these reasons as well as for those stated above with respect to Claim 9, it is submitted that Claims 10-16 and 18-26 would not have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art and thus are patentable over the prior art of record.

For reasons previously stated, Claim 27 patentably distinguishes over the prior art. In particular, Claim 27 recites "generating a start scan signal using a control element defined by a hypertext mark-up language (HTML) document displayed by a web browser of a user interface of a client device." This step is not disclosed in the LEADTOOLS toolkit information: there is simply no mention of any control element defined in an HTML document displayed in a web browser. Claim 27 also recites "at the client device, converting the start scan signal into a form compatible with the scanner," "transmitting the converted start scan signal from the client device to a scanner," "receiving the converted start scan signal at the scanner," and "scanning a document with the scanner to generate document data, in response to the converted start scan signal." None of these steps is disclosed in the LEADTOOLS toolkit information, which only mentions image acquisition, but not control of a scanner. Claim 27 further recites "transmitting the document data from the scanner to the client device," "receiving the document data at the client device," "at the client device, converting the document data into a form that can be displayed by the web browser of the client device," "generating a display including the scanned document in the HTML document displayed within the web browser of the user interface of the client device, based on the document data converted." Again, LEADTOOLS toolkit information fails to disclose at least conversion of document data at the client device and display in an HTML document within a browser, as recited in Claim 27. Moreover, Claim 27 recites "inputting predetermined index data into a field defined in the HTML document displayed by the web browser of the user interface of the client device, the index data associated with document data displayed by the web browser." The LEADTOOLS toolkit information fails to disclose inputting index data in a field defined in an HTML document for association with document data displayed therein. Claim 27 further recites "generating a send data signal using a control element defined in the HTML document displayed by the web browser of the user interface of the client device," "transmitting the document data and index data from the client device to the server over an internetwork in response to the send data signal," "receiving the document data and index data at the server," and "storing the document data received in step (m) in association with the index

data in a database of a data storage unit.” The LEADTOOLS toolkit information fails to disclose a control element defined within the HTML document displayed on a web browser, that is used to generate a send data signal to transmit document data and associated index data to a server over an internetwork, for storage in a database. Thus, Claim 27 would not have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, and thus patentably distinguishes over the prior art.

Claims 29-33 and 35-40 depend from Claim 27 and include all of the limitations of that Claim plus additional limitations that are not taught or suggested by the prior art. For example, Claim 29 as amended recites “adjusting the display of the scanned document via a control element defined in the HTML document displayed in the web browser of the client device.” The prior art fails to disclose these features of the claimed invention. In particular, the LEADTOOLS toolkit information fails to disclose adjusting a display with a control element defined in an HTML document displayed within a web browser, as recited in Claim 29. Claims 30-33 disclose various scale adjustments that can be accomplished using the control element defined within the HTML document, which is not disclosed in the LEADTOOLS toolkit information. Claim 35 as amended states “generating a multiscan mode signal using the control element defined in the HTML document displayed by the web browser of the user interface of the client device, said steps (e) - (g) repeatedly performed to generate document data for a plurality of documents, based on the multimode scan signal.” The LEADTOOLS toolkit information fails to disclose any control element defined in an HTML document, that is used to generate a multiscan mode signal to control a scanner. Claim 36 recites “generating a selection signal using a control element defined in the HTML document displayed by the web browser at the client device indicating at least one of the first, last, next and previous scanned documents for display,” and “displaying the document data for one of the scanned documents, based on the selection signal.” These steps are not disclosed in the LEADTOOLS toolkit information. Claim 37 recites that the index data includes predetermined identification data to identify the document. Although it discloses an annotation object which can be text and that can be used with a document or image, the LEADTOOLS toolkit information fails to disclose any use of the annotation object to identify a document for purposes of indexing it. Claim 38 recites that the document data and the index data are transmitted between the server and client device in hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP) format. This feature is not disclosed in the LEADTOOLS toolkit information, which at

best discloses the opposite flow from a URL to a client computer. Claim 39 recites that “the start scan signal and the send data signal are input by a user via a common control element defined in the HTML document displayed by the web browser of the client device that toggles between a first scan mode for the performance of said step (a) [to control the scanner to scan a document] and a second send mode for the performance of step (l) [to transmit the document data and associated index data from client device to server.]” The LEADTOOLS toolkit information fails to disclose any control element defined by an HTML document displayed by a web browser, that can be used to control multiple functions of scanning and transmitting document data. Claim 40 recites that “the start scan signal is input by a user via a first control element defined by the HTML document displayed by the web browser of the client device for a first scan mode in the performance of said step (a), and the send data signal is input by a user via a second control element defined by the HTML document displayed by the web browser of the client device in the performance of said step (l).” The LEADTOOLS toolkit fails to disclose control elements defined in an HTML document that can be used to generate start scan signal to control a scanner, and a send data signal to transmit document data to a server. Thus, for these reasons as well as those stated above with respect to Claim 27, Claims 29-33 and 35-40 would not have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, and thus are patentable over the prior art.

Claim 41 recites “a processor operating under a predetermined control program stored in the memory to generate a display based on a hypertext mark-up language (HTML) document on the display unit, the display generated by the HTML document including a document display portion, an index field portion, and a control portion, the document display portion displaying document data generated by scanning the document with the scanner, the index field portion permitting index data to be input via the input device for association with the document data, and a control portion including at least one control element for use in generating at least a start scan signal with the input device to initiate scanning of the document with the scanner and for use in generating a send data signal with the input device to transmit the document data with the index data to the server.” As previously explained, the LEADTOOLS toolkit information fails to disclose any processor that generates a display based on an HTML document that includes a document display portion for displaying document data generated by a scanner, an index field

portion for inputting index data in association with the document data, and a control portion with a control element that can be used to initiate scanning of a document and uploading document data with index data from a client device to a server. Thus, it is submitted that Claim 41 would not have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, and thus is patentable over the prior art of record.

Claims 42-49 depend directly or indirectly from Claim 41 and include all of the limitations of that Claim plus additional limitations that are not disclosed in the prior art. For example, Claim 42 recites that “the control element alternates between generating the start scan signal and the send data signal between successive activations of the control element with the input device.” The LEADTOOLS toolkit information fails to disclose a control element defined by an HTML document displayed within a web browser, let alone one that can be successively activated to control a scanner to scan a document, and then upload scanned document data to a server. Claims 43-47 recite that the control element can be used to perform various scaling operations on document data displayed within the web browser, using a control element defined in the HTML document displayed in the web browser, none of which is disclosed in the LEADTOOLS toolkit information. In addition, Claim 48 that the control element can be used with the input device to select document data from among a plurality of scanned documents for display on the document display portion of the display. No control element defined by an HTML document displayed within a web browser is disclosed in the LEADTOOLS toolkit information, let alone one that can be used to select document data for display. Claim 49 recites that “the server receives document data and index data from the client device...” and further recites a “database storage unit coupled to the server, for storing the index data in association with the document data from the processor.” The LEADTOOLS toolkit information fails to disclose any client device that receives scanned document data from a scanner, and transmits it along with index data to a server for storage in a data storage unit. There is no mention whatsoever of this configuration in the LEADTOOLS toolkit information. Accordingly, for these reasons as well as those stated above with respect to Claim 42, it is submitted that Claims 42-49 would not have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, and thus are patentable over the prior art.

Similarly, Claim 50 recites a client device, a scanner coupled to the client device, a server coupled to the client device via the network, and a database storage unit coupled to the server. This configuration of elements is not disclosed in the LEADTOOLS toolkit information. Moreover, Claim 50 further recites:

the client device receiving document data generated by the scanner by scanning a document, the client device having a user interface capable of generating a display by execution of an hypertext mark-up language (HTML) document by the client device, the display including a document display portion, an index field portion, and a control portion., the document display portion displaying document data generated by scanning the document with the scanner, the index field portion permitting index data to be input via an input device of the client device for association with the document data, and the control portion including at least one control element for use in generating at least a start scan signal with the input device to initiate scanning of the document with the scanner and for use in generating a send data signal with the input device to transmit the document data with the index data to the server, the server storing the document data and index data in the database storage unit.

The LEADTOOLS toolkit information fails to disclose any client device that executes an HTML document to generate a display with a document display portion that displays scanned data, an index field portion that can be used to input index data for association with the document, and a control portion that can be used to generate a start scan signal to initiate scanning of the document with the scanner, and for generating a send data signal to transmit the document data with index data to a server that stores the document data and index data in the database storage unit. Accordingly, Claim 50 would not have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, and thus is patentable over the prior art of record.

Claims 51-53 depend from Claim 50 and include all of the limitations of that Claim plus additional limitations that are not disclosed in the prior art. For example, Claim 53 recites that “the user interface includes a web browser that executes the HTML document to generate the display.” The LEADTOOLS toolkit information fails to disclose use of a web browser to

generate a display with a document display portion, index field portion, and control portion. Accordingly, for this reason as well as those stated above with respect to Claim 50, Claims 51-53 would not have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, and thus are patentable over the prior art.

Claim 55 recites a plurality of subsystems including client devices, a server, and a database storage unit. The LEADTOOLS toolkit information fails to disclose any such configuration in which multiple client devices use a server and database storage unit to store and/or retrieve document data. Moreover, Claim 55 recites "a plurality of subsystems coupled to the network, the subsystems having respective client devices capable of displaying document data included within respective hypertext mark-up language (HTML) documents displayed on corresponding web browsers thereof, at least one of the subsystems including a scanner coupled to a respective client device, the scanner generating the document data by scanning a document based on a first command from a user entered into the browser of the client device coupled to the scanner, the client device receiving the document data from the scanner and generating a display of the document data in the browser thereof, the client device transmitting the document data based on a second command from the user entered into the browser of the client device; at least one server coupled to the network, the server receiving the document data from the client device; and a database storage unit coupled to the server, the database storage unit storing the document data so that the subsystems can access the document data." The LEADTOOLS toolkit information fails to disclose at least one client device for controlling a scanner to generate document data based on a command entered into the browser of the client device, and a second command entered into the browser for transmitting the document data to a server for storage in a database storage unit. At best, LEADTOOLS toolkit information discloses the opposite flow from a URL to a client computer (even this reverse flow is not clearly disclosed). Thus, Claim 55 would not have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, and thus is patentable over the prior art.

Claim 56 depends from Claim 55 and includes all of the limitations of that Claim plus the additional limitation that the network includes an internetwork. The LEADTOOLS toolkit information fails to disclose transmission of document data from a client device to a server, let alone over an internetwork. Accordingly, Claim 56 would not have been obvious to a person of

ordinary skill in the art, and thus is patentable over the prior art for this reason as well as that stated above with respect to Claim 55.

With respect to Claim 57, the LEADTOOLS toolkit information fails to disclose “generating a display including a view of a scanned document with a browser of a client device based on document data derived from a scan of a document,” “inputting predetermined index data into the browser of the client device,” and “generating a send data signal from within the browser of the client device.” These steps are simply not disclosed in the LEADTOOLS toolkit information. Moreover, Claim 57 recites “transmitting the document data and index data from the client device to the server over an internetwork in response to the send data signal generated in said step (c),” “receiving the document data and index data at the server,” and “storing the document data in association with the index data in a database of a data storage unit.” The LEADTOOLS toolkit information at best discloses receiving an image from a URL at a client computer (this is not even clearly disclosed), as opposed to uploading document data and corresponding index data to the server for storage in the database storage unit, as recited in Claim 57. These features permit documents to be rapidly scanned, indexed, and uploaded to a server for storage in a database storage unit, where the scanned document can be archived and accessed remotely, for example. The LEADTOOLS toolkit information fails to disclose these features of the claimed invention, or the advantages made possible thereby. Thus, Claim 57 would not have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, and accordingly is patentable over the prior art.

Claims 58 and 59 as amended depend from Claim 57 and include the limitations of that Claim plus additional limitations that are not disclosed in the prior art. For example, Claim 58 recites that “the display of the scanned document is included in a hypertext mark-up language (HTML) document displayed by the browser of the client device’s user interface.” There is no disclosure of displaying a scanned document within an HTML document displayed by a browser in the LEADTOOLS toolkit information. Furthermore, Claim 59 recites that “the send data signal is generated by activating a control element defined in the HTML document.” The LEADTOOLS toolkit information fails to disclose any control element defined in an HTML document, let alone one used to generate a send data signal to transmit document data and index

data to a server for storage in a database storage unit. Accordingly, for these reasons as well as those stated above with respect to Claim 57, Claims 58 and 59 would not have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, and accordingly, Claims 58 and 59 are patentable over the prior art.

Applicant respectfully traverses Official Notice taken in the Office Action to the extent it asserts any of the following:

- Scaling document data to fit within the document display of a browser was known to those of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made (Pages 6-7 of the Office Action);
- Scaling document data to the same scale as a scanned document from within a browser was known to those of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made (Page 7 of the Office Action);
- Using a mouse to press and release a control element on a web browser to control a scanner was known to those of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made (Page 9 of the Office Action);
- Generating a selection signal at the client define indicating first, last, next, and/or previous scanned documents for display and display of the document data for one of the scanned documents, based on a selection signal, done within a web browser, was known to those of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made (Page 10 of the Office Action);
- A control element defined within a browser capable of toggling to control different functions was known to those of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made (Page 11 of the Office Action).

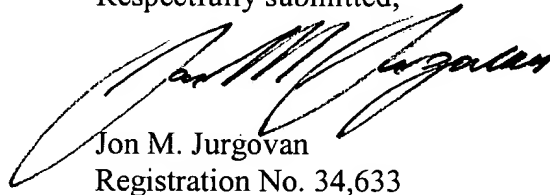
Summary

The Specification has been amended as necessary to overcome the informalities therein. Claim 26 has been amended as necessary to overcome the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §112, Second Paragraph, and Claim 26 has been amended as necessary to overcome the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §112, First Paragraph. Claims 1-16, 18-27, 29-33, 35-53, and 55-59 as amended are patentable over the prior art. Applicant earnestly requests reconsideration of all pending Claims

and withdrawal of the rejection of all pending Claims, and an early Notice of Allowance be issued for all pending Claims.

It is not believed that extensions of time or fees for net addition of claims are required, beyond those that may otherwise be provided for in documents accompanying this paper. However, in the event that additional extensions of time are necessary to allow consideration of this paper, such extensions are hereby petitioned under 37 CFR §1.136(a), and any fee required therefore (including fees for net addition of claims) is hereby authorized to be charged to Deposit Account No. 16-0605.

Respectfully submitted,




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